Innovation Regarding the Library of Congress.

MR. PUTNAM'S EFFORTS

MANY EMPLOYES APPLY FOR EXTRA WORK.

Force Will Consist of About Thirty-Six Persons at First-Librarian's Statement of Benefits.

On next Sunday and every Sunday there after the Library of Congress will be open to the public from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 in the evening, thus finally completing the compaign which has been under way for years to throw the great government book collection open to the public to the utmost possible extent. The reading room will be in operation, as well as the main periodical room; visitors will be allowed to inspect the building the same as on week days; the reading rooms reserved for and persons desiring to conduct special research on any subject will find a bibliographer present in that division to assist

The Sunday opening of the library, long a favorite proposition of the citizens of Herbert Putnam ever since his administration began. Mr. Putnam was appointed by President McKinley, who took a great interest in that institution, and it is a curious coincidence that the first Sunday opening will be made on the anniversary of his

Mr. Putnam's Efforts.

Mr. Putnam's efforts to have the library opened on Sunday effectively seconded the agitation for just that end by the District people which had without success been in evidence for several years. From the first Congress seemed to be in favor of the propo-An appropriation was almost secured two years ago, through the efforts of the late Senator McMillan, the item having been placed on the legislative appropriation bill as an amendment in the Senate, but the House conferees defeated it At the recent session Mr. Putnam made this special appropriation a part of his annual estimate, and after going before the library committee of the Senate and the appropriations committee of the House, sum asked for-\$10,000 for the library force and \$2,000 for the superintendent of the building-was obtained.

The single objection that was made was voiced by Senator Gallinger of New Hamp-shire on the floor of the Senate when Mr. McMillan's first amendment was un discussion. At that time Senator Gallinger read a letter from a woman resi-dent of the District objecting to the Sunday opening of the ilbrary on the ground that thirteen hours a day for six days in the week was enough for the employes of that institution to work. When the matter was fully explained to the senator was told that the library force did not work thirteen hours a day. that two forces were maintained, his ob-Jection evidently vanished.

The Sunday opening was not begun at the first of the present fiscal year-July 1-be cause Mr. Putnam thought it better to wait until the heated season was over, and thus enable the employment of a larger force if necessary during the winter months, when the reading public seem to be more constant patrons of the library privileges.

The Volunteer Force. The librarian has found no difficulty at

from among the employes of that institu-

tion. It was deemed desirable not to employ persons unfamiliar with the institution stributed around among all, so that first will consist of about thirty-six persons Although Washington has never had the rivileges of its libraries on Sunday, the unday opening of such institutions is by no means untried elsewhere. The libraries on Sunday for over a quarter of a century This was accomplished, however, after most bitter opposition, based principally on religious scruples. The first library of any to be opened on Sunday in this country was the Boston library, which began the seven-day program in the '70s. This step was attended also by much opposition the part of the religious world. that time, however, the libraries of nearly the country have recognized the benefit and convenience to the public of such an ar-rangement and have acted accordingly.

Mr. Putnam's Views.

Speaking directly on the advantages of having the Congressional Library open on

during the hours named is desirable. At present the entire building is closed from 10 o'clock on Saturday evening until 9 | might of the art within it; no reader may have This is a serious deprivation. First, to the rdinary resident of Washington, whose affairs preclude the use of the library days; second, to the thousands of men and women employed in the govern-ment service who, outside of their official hours, are studying to improve their education for more advanced work, and, third, to visitors and students and investigator rom a distance, who find their opportunity for the enjoyment of the building and the contents prohibited on the day of the week on which they would be most attractive and most convenient.

"When it is considered that the yearly maintenance of the library and building is over a quarter of a million dollars, and the expenditure of \$10,000 more would enable the library to be open on Sunday and add one-sixth to its present availability at an addition of but one twenty-seventh of its cost, it would seem to be an extravagance to let it lie idle and its influence for good remain in abeyance during one-seventh

Custom of Sunday Opening.

"There is scarcely a municipal free library In the United States of any importance which is not now open on Sunday in at least its reference departments, and during the hours no library which has attempted Sunday opening which has abandoned it. In every library where it has been attempted the use on Sunday has been larger than during an equivalent period of any secular day, and it is a use deemed more fruitful. If the inducement extends to open to a library that eirculates books for home use, it must be still stronger in a library which, like the Library of Congress, is to the general sublic a library of reference merely, whose enefits cease when its doors are closed. "From the general experience, and from my own personal experience in the conduct of two municipal libraries opened on Sunday

and from the consideration of the particular conditions here, I am convinced that the Library of Congress should be open on Sun-Mr. Putnam announces that he shall en-

deavor to secure the consent of Congress to open the library during the Sunday hours on legal holidays also. This, he believes, he can do without additional appropriation. Not every holiday would be included in opening, but such days as Thanksgiv ing. Labor day, Washington's birthday, etc

John Lamb for Congress.

RICHMOND, Va., September 12.-The third district democratic congressional primary has renominated Representative John Lamb, the present representative.

GRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Documents Sent Out From the Union Corn Crop is Safe-Wheat Crop is Will Return in November to Begin The Evidence of Witnesses for the Building in This City-Cam-

paign Methods.

There are about twenty-five employes in the literary bureau of the republican congressional committee in this city engaged n placing speeches in envelopes preparatory to sending them to nominees for Congress for distribution. Up to the present time about three million copies of speeches is a thing not thought of." have been received here, and more than two and a half millions have been distributed. Every copy of a document intended for circulation is placed in a franked envelope ready for mailing. These are forwarded to congressional districts in bulk, and the address is placed on them by the republican nominee who is making the fight

for election This distribution does not indicate that the congressional committee is making any unusual effort in the distribution of campaign literature this year, although it is no criterion of what may be done before the ballots are cast in November. The campaign is dragging along just now. The republicans are not at all "scared." They are working mechanically according to approved rules. It has frequently happen-ed that three or four weeks before the election has taken place a "scare" would be inaugurated which would result in setting printing presses at work and the send-ing out of a myriad of documents. There has been no such scare yet. Besides the distribution of about two and a half milion speeches the committee has sent out 50,000 copies of its campaign books. Speech-Washington, has been agitated by Librarian es that are now being sent out are those of Representative Hamilton of Michigan on trusts; Sen tor Gallinger of New Hamp-shire on the tariff; Representative Charles B. Landis of Indiana on the Philippine question; Representative Cannon of Illinois reviewing important legislation of the last session and of Representative Cooper of Wisconsin on civil government in the Philippines.

Campaign Methods.

Campaign methods change like every kind of organized effort. There is this year some tendency toward giving preference to work by spellbinders rather than to the printed page. A speaker will talk to a couple of thousand of people, and they all hear what he has to say. He may make two speeches a day, though one good set address repeated in effect daily to a large audience is pretty good work, except in the heat of the campaign. These campaign speeches have a definite cost, and when this cost is placed vears with marked success. If this last against the cost of sending out a sufficient number of speeches to guarantee that an equal number of people read them, the rela-tive advantages of the two methods of reaching the people can be compared. Just now the popular campaign orator is more in vogue than are printed speeches. It is not likely that the record of the literary bureau will reach that of some former

In 1896 the republican campaign commitee sent out 21,000,000 documents. In 1000 distributed 6,745,000 speeches, but in 1900 the distribution by that committee was not so large as four years previously because of the unusual activity of the na-tional committee. The national committee in 1900 broke all previous record by sending out from Chicago 110,000,000 copies of speeches and documents, not counting posters. Off years, such as the present campaign, never call out the full fighting strength of the party, and this is shown by a reduction in its literary. a reduction in its literary output.

Preparations for Big Business.

The committee has made every preparation for doing an enormous business in decuments should it be deemed necessary as its purposes, as a branch post office is The force at work there now is lost in the big room, and yet it is capable of placing in envelopes and boxing 100,000 speeches

Besides those employed there is a large waiting list, and it only requires a word from headquarters to allow an increase in facilities sufficient to send out half a million or a million speeches daily. This was the case in Chicago in 1980. A small force was running along there, and as late as Oc-tober 15 a "scare" was sent out from the republican headquarters, and in a printing presses were started up and 150 additional clerks were called in to dispose of the documents furned out. The big work room of the committee in this city will probably not be fully used, but it has been secured to provide against all exigency of the campaign.

ST. LOUIS BOODLE CASE.

Grand Jury Still Inquiring Into the Lighting Scandal.

ST. LOUIS, September 12.-The grand jury met again today and resumed investigation into the city lighting scandal. The inquiry today will continue into the house of delegates in connection with the lighting

Because of the statute dealing with bribery in Missouri, the lighting bilb will be outlawed in forty-five days. It is stated that indictments may not be returned against the men accused of bribery in connection with this deal, Circuit Attorney Folk filing information against them in-The law gives him this power, and there are several reasons why he might exercise it, so it is stated, rather than having indictments issued,

Kelly, Hartman, Ecker, Sheridan and Lehmann, Indicted delegates, are still in hoping, it has been persistently stated, that they can arrange for bondsbefore coming into court. The circuit attorney, however, is considering the of asking the court to make their bonds larger when they do appear. Sheriff Dickmann today announced that he would give \$200 reward for information would lead to the arrest of Kelly. Delegate Kelly is the member of the combine who, according to the confession of J. K. Murrell, handled the \$47,000 cor-

FOREST FIRES IN OREGON.

Great Damage to Property Reported at Several Points. .

OREGON CITY, Ore., September 12,-Fierce forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Springwater. Houses, barns and stock are being burned and the whole country is devastated. Many cattle were caught in the timber and burned to death. There are heavy fires four miles east of Molalla. The fire between Rhubel and Clarke is still spreading.

MEHAMA, Ore., September 12.-Timber fires surround this town. Thousands of dollars' worth of property already has been destroyed, and a high east wind is Elkhorn country also fires are raging in choice timber.

ASTORIA, Ore., September 12.-Smoke from the forest fires backed up from the coast in a solid bank last night and caused an unusual phenomenon here, the setting sun turning the sky a yellowish green Business throughout the city generally was suspended, and everywhere lights were turned on. The girls employed in a pack-ing house ceased work to pray. A steamer on the Columbia river was compelled to use a searchlight at 11 a.m., and the Portland and Oriental liner was unable to leave

Strike on Electric Lines at Ottumwa. OTTUMWA, Iowa, September 12.-Every electric line, with one exception, was tied ing business before the Senate until next up today by a strike of motormen and conductors, out of sympathy with the linemen of the Ottumwa Traction Light Company.

Ohio Post Office Robbed.

IRONDALE, Ohio, September 12 .- The safe in the post office here was blown open last night by robbers, who secured about \$60 in money and a quantity of stamps. The cracksmen got away from town before the citizens were aroused.

WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN CON- WHAT SECRETARY WILSON FINDS WANTS THE BRESIDENT TO VISIT CHARGE AGAINST JAMES BUNDY DISTRICT JUDGESHIP IN NEW IN THE WEST.

Gcod-And Beef Will Be

Cheaper.

"Talk polities? No. Since my last trip in Vermont I have been in Iowa, Nebraska and Indiana, and the people in those states are so busy attending to business and raising crops, and incidentally are nearly all of the same political belief, that politics

This was the statement of Secretary Wilon, who returned to the Department of Agriculture today from an extended trip through the west.

"I was particularly interested on this last trip in looking over the corn crop. There has been more hundreds of millions of dollars depending on the ripening of this crop this year than the ordinary person has ever realized. While the crop is a little bit late, any danger of its failure can now be considered over. The crop is a good one. While it may not be a recordbreaker the quality of the corn is splendid, and, with the exception of the southern states, the yield per acre is very heavy. In the south the drouth has some-

what affected the corn crop. "The wheat crop of the west this year is also very fine, and what may be considered as really the most important crop of all the grass crop-is exceedingly good. The census tells us that there has been a great increase during the past ten years in the number of cattle in the United States. This information, taken together with the fine crop of grass, insures lower prices of meat. I do not believe that the price of meat, however, will ever be as low as it has been in the past, for the simple reason that the American people are more prosperous than ever before and are eating more meat than ever before. However, the exceeding-ly high prices of meat will be a thing of the past as soon as the present 'feeders' get fattened up to a beef condition. Another thing that will tend to keep the price of meat a little above the former low price is the demand of England for our meats.

The Cotton Weevil.

"The last most interesting item in connection with the work of this department is a report I have just received from Texas, which states that experiments for the eradication of the Mexican cotton-ball worm has demonstrated that this disastrous insect will not touch Egyptian cotton. The department has been experimenting with years with marked success. If this last report proves to be true it will undoubtedly result in the planting of Egyptian cotton in Texas in the future.
"What may be considered as another im-

portant step in agriculture is the progress portant step in agriculture is the progress the department is making in the development of a fine tobacco filler. Several years ago the **de**partment began its work in the tobacco industry by endeavoring to develop a wrapper tobacco of the finest quality. At the Paris exposition this wrapper tobacco the Paris exposition this wrapper tobacco took the gold medal on account of its fine silky quality and light weight. We showed twenty-five leaves to the pound more than any other wrapper tobacco produced.
"It is just as well that our filler experiments are developing rapidly, as the de-partment experiences great difficulty in keeping its experts in this line. Just as soon as the wrapper tobacco had been developed commerce bid so high for the department's expects who had developed it that they immediately left the government service. This will undoubtedly be the case also in the filler line. We are making these experiments in Ohio and Texas. In the development of filler tobacco attention only is paid to the aroma. This aroma is very often found in Havana tobacco, but the campaign progresses. It has under not always. The people of the Caribbean rent the entire second floor of the Union | sea follow the tobacco industry exactly as building, which is especially convenient for the transfer of their grandfathers did. They know what their grandfathers did. They know what pressed as to the innocence of Bradley, was done to the crop then and they do the The sheriff has been ordered by the court same now. However, the raising of a single crop year after year on the same land is bound to result in the deterioration of that crop. This is the explanation of why the quality of Hayana tobacco does not run. the quality of Havana tobacco does not run equally and why much of it has deteriorated within the last few years.

A Macaroni Wheat.

"A new wheat from Russia from which macaroni can be made is being experimented with in the Dakotas. We pay foreign countries \$8,000,000 a year for macaroni. For many years we have been experimenting with our own wheat in endeavoring to make it successfully, but without the desired results. This new variety of wheat, however, will obviate this difficulty, and macaroni factories are now being established for the manufacture of this product with the new wheat.

"I have just also received a report from one of our experts sent to Turkestan for the purpose of getting information regarding an alfalfa which can be grown in a climate where the winters are cold and the summers are hot. The alfalfa grown in this country now was originally obtained from Spain. Frost kills it, consequently there are only a few sections in the country

where it is a success. "In several places in the northwest experiments are being made in the blending of grains for the purpose of obtaining a variety which will yield a greater number of bushels to the acre. The success so far attained has increased the yield from one to five bushels in wheat.

PORTO RICANS PARDONED.

Charged With Having Stolen a Forty-One-Cent Shirt.

The President has granted pardons to Jose Martinez, Herminia Pacheco, Agueda Rodriguez and Antonio Torres, prisoners confined at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, charged with larceny of property of the United States and held to await the December term of court in default of \$500 bail. The property alleged to have been stolen was a shirt valued at 41 cents. The acting attorney general recommended pardon on the ground that it was an unusual hardship to compel these prisoners to remain in jail in default of bond for so trifling an offense until next December, and on the further ground that the imprisonment which they have already suffered is sufficient punishment even conceding them to be guilty.

He has commuted to expire immediately the sentence of John W. Hicks, now under going imprisonment of twelve months in the Halifax county jail, Virginia, for illicit dis tilling. The prisoner has already been confined nine months, and his sentence is commuted on account of the destitute condition of his family and his own ill health.

MORE TIME ALLOWED.

Extending Period for the Ratification of Reciprocity Treaties.

To save whatever chance might remain driving the flames through the forest, devastating everything in their path. In the treatles by the next Congress, the British government has been steadily extending the period allowed for the final ratifications of each of the treatles which have been drafted by Mr. Kasson, and are now pending on the executive calendar of the Senate. Today Mr. Raikes, the British charge of embassy, came to Washington from Newport for the purpose of securing another extensions of the West Indian treaty. He called at the State Department and with Mr. Adee, the acting secretary of state, signed an article amendatory to the treaties in the case of Jamaica, British Guiana, Turks and Calcos Islands, extending for six months the period allowed for the exchange of ratifications. This amendment will con-sequently carry the treaties along as pend-

Jury Acquits Braganza.

LONDON, September 12.-At the Old Balley today the jury announced that it found no evidence against Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza, an officer of the Aus-

HIS DISTRICT.

Work on the Department of

Commerce Bill.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, was at the temporary White House today talking with Assistant Secretary Barnes as to the President's western trip, which will begin the last of next week. Mr. Hepburn desired to have a few stops made in his district in Iowa, and left requests to that end. Secretary Cortelyou is expected in Washington in a short time to complete the details for this western tour. Mr. Barnes is now at work on the details, and several various towns, with railroad officials and for the defense.

Department of Commerce.

Representative Hepburn will come back o Washington about the middle of November to take up the work of arranging the details of the bill that will provide a Department of Commerce. The creation of this new department was postponed at the recent session of Congress merely because it was thought advisable that there should be futher consideration of the proper bu-reaus to be incorporated in the department. To aid in that direction it is expected that President Roosevelt will shortly design nate a committee from the different de-partments to consult Mr. Hepburn as to the bureaus that are related to the work to be placed under the proposed department. After a full conference the understanding is that the House will take up and pass the bill, which has the support of the President. It is a foregone conclusion that Conference will become sion that Secretary Cortelyou will become the head of this department when it is created. Besides the desire of the President to have him there the general opinion of members of Congress is that he would make an excellent official.

Representative Hepburn understands there are some doubts about a clear title to the Personne could about a property.

to the Panama canal and property. Attor-ney General Knox is now in Paris in-vestigating the title, and will make a report to the President when he has completed his work.

Mr. Hepburn has received information that the laying of a Pacific cable is be-ginning and he understands that the cable line to Honolulu will be completed by De-

SCOTT BRADLEY ON TRIAL. Belief in Leesburg That He Will Be

Acquitted. special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

LEESBURG, Va., September 12.-Great interest centers around the prosecution of Scott Bradley for the lynching of Charles Craven on July 31. The acquittal of Lowenback late yesterday evening intensifies public sentiment in favor of Bradley, who was arraigned jointly with Lowenback on Wednesday last. Bradley was brought into court this morning at 10 o'clock and entered the plea of not guilty. Commonwealth's Attoney Garrett has summoned about fifteen witnesses for the prosecution. The defense has summoned about forty witnesses from lower Loudoun and Fairfax. Bradley is represented by Mr. Marshall McCormick of Berryville and Mr. W. E. Garrett of Leesburg. There has been great difficulty in pro-curing a jury. The whole morning has

been taken up in impaneling the jury, and about thirty venire men were summoned. but at noon, when the court adjourned, a jury had not been obtained. Many of the infors were objectionable

lief is that he will be acquitted like Lowen-back, for the evidence is similar and of about the same weight.

ENTERTAINED BY M. DELCASSE. Attorney General Knox at Luncheon

With French Premier. PARIS, September 12.-The foreign minister, M. Delcasse, gave a dinner today in honor of Attorney General Knox and M. Payloff, the Russian minister to Corea. The guests included Gen. Horace Porter, the United States ambassador to France, and the entire staff of the embassy; Jules Cambon, recently French ambassador at Washington, the new French ambassador to Spain; Gen. Brugere, commander-in-chief of the French army; Countess Cassinl, niece of the Russian ambassador at Washington, and the Russian charge d' affaires here, C. M. Narichkine.

FROST IN NEBRASKA

Themometer Registered 26 Degrees at Omaha This Morning.

OMAHA, Neb., September 12.-Twentysix degrees was the mark registered by the thermometer at the weather bureau this morning, where frost was reported throughout the state. It is believed that the corn crop generally is beyond the danger point, although in the valleys there still remains part of the crop, which will be somewhat ragged. Forecaster Welsh says the condi-tions are favorable for continued low tem-

EGAN DEFEATS STICKNEY In Golf Match at Wheaton, Illinois, Today.

CHICAGO, September 12.-Eight crack golfers of the west teed off early today in the match play on the links of the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton for the western championship. Before nightfall two rounds at 18 holes each will have been finished, leaving the future western champion and his prospective runner up to contest for the honor in the finals tomorrow at 36 holes play. The course, as during the other rounds of the tournament, was in excellent condition, although the weather was so bleak that it diminished the size of the gallery that followed the players. H. Chandler Egan, who has been the star player throughout the tourney, and who had a tight brush with W. I. Howland, jr., in his second round yesterday, was once more the center of interest. Following are the pairings for the third round: H. C. Egan, Exmoor, and Stuart Stickney, St. Louis; Warren Dickinson of Des Moines, the Iowa state champion, and R. E. Hunter, Midlothian; Nathaniel F. Moore, Lake Geneva, and C. L. Hunter, Midlothian; Walter Egan, Lake Geneva, and S. C. Dueger, Hinsdele

and S. C. Dugger, Hinsdale. After a biosely contested match Chand-ler Egan defeated Stuart Stickney by 1 up. gan was never down on the St. Louis man, out frequently the match was all square. The winner took the match, winning the eighteenth holes on the last putt. Waiter Egan took a sensationally close match from S. O. Dugger. The contestants were all square at 18 holes, although Egan was 2 down at the turn. Egan was 1 up at the nineteenth hole.

FIRE AT BRIDGETON, N. J.

Lake Woolen Mills Company's Big Factory Burns. BRIDGETON, N. J., September 12 .- The

large factory of the East Lake Woolen Mills Company, of which J. Edward Addicks of Delaware is the head, was destrayed by fire today, entailing a loss of \$100,000. Two hundred men and women are rendered idle. The plant was recently improved by the addition of modern machinery, which was destroyed.

The weavers at the factory have been on strike about a week. Many of the strikers had, however, returned to work within the past few days.

IN POLICE COURT.

Prosecution-Case Not Concluded This Afternoon.

The case of James Bundy, a colored man about twenty-eight years of age, who was charged with making an assault with intent to kill on Arthur D. Moffett, a policeman of the seventh precinct the afternoon of September 3, occupied the greater part of today's proceedings in the United States branch of the Police Court.

A large number of witnesses were examined, and considerable interest developed in the case. Assistant United States Disstenographers and typewriters are busy on trict Attorney Mullowny conducted the correspondence with local committees in prosecution, and Attorney Peyton appeared The first witness for the government was

Officer Moffett, who stated that he had been on the force about two months.

The witness said that on the afternoon of the day mentioned he was on leave, so he went out to do a little detective work on his own account.

"I was looking for a fellow by the name of Washington," Moffett explained. "Wash-ington is suspected as the murderer of a man named Ernest Campbell, who killed about a year ago. "I went to a saloon at 26th and I streets northwest, where I expected to learn something of the whereabouts of the man I wanted. I wore citizen's clothes, and while in the place I treated the bystanders

the information I wanted."
"Did you drink anything when you treated the others?" asked counsel for de-"I drank nothing intoxicating," replied the witness.

Followed by Bundy. Officer Moffett said he stayed at the sa-

loon probably an hour and a half, and when he left the place Bundy and a companion followed him across the Rock Creek bridge into Georgetown.

It appeared from the testimony that the officer objected to being followed, and asked Bundy what he meant by so doing. The two became involved in trouble, and the policeman placed Bundy under arrest. While taking Bundy to the call box, according to the witness, he broke away and ran with the officer in pursuit.

"When Bundy reached the east end of

the bridge," said the witness, "he pulled his gun and fired at me. I then returned his fire and the bullet hit him in the leg. saw Bundy throw his pistol away in the direction of the creek." Several officers testified to the finding of a pistol on a ball ground near the scene of the shooting two days after it occurred. The revolver had four loaded cartridges

and one blank in the chamber. Benjamin Chamberlain told the court that some time before Labor day he saw Bundy with a revolver in his posession, but he could not identify the weapon produced in court as the one he had seen the prisoner The court took a recess at 12:45 o'clock

until 1:30, when the examination of government witnesses was continued.
Policeman Bachenheimer told the court that he heard two shots within an interva of five minutes in the direction of Rock Creek bridge. He also stated that he wa present when Moffett arrested Bundy the second time after the latter had been

Jacob Metalits, a boy about fifteen years of age, testified that he first discovered the pistol, alleged to have been the property of Bundy, lying on the ground near a clump of woods, close by the Rock Creek bridge.
At this point the case was continued until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning in order to make way for the Juvenile Court, which opened at 2:20 o'clock.

There were several witnesses for government yet to be examined, while the lefense had over twenty witnesses who will It is probable that the hearing will consume most of the time of the court tomorrow after 11 o'clock.

BURIAL OF SOLDIERS.

No Government Provision of Disinterment Within United States.

The acting secretary of war having concurred in an opinion by the judge advocate general of the army that under a recent decision of the controller of the treasury rendered for the Navy Department April 8, 1902, the remains of soldiers dying at posts or stations within the United States when buried thereat cannot be disinterred. reincased and shipped home at public expense, there being no specific appropriation covering such expenditures and the appropriation "incidental expenses," from which the cost of original interment is made, not being available for subsequent disinterment, commanding officers at all posts or stations within the United States have been directed to use every effort to ascertain and promptly communicate by telegraph with relatives or friends of soldiers dying thereat in order that such relatives or friends may be given full opportunity to request that remains be sent home before they are burled at the post or station.

It is explained that the confroller's decision herein referred to does not prohibit the disinterment of the remains of soldiers dying in Alaska, as there is a specific appropriation therefor.

MUST GO TO CONFERENCE.

Status of the Bond Bill in the Cuban Congress.

Very little information beyond that contained in the press dispatches concerning the proposed Cuban bond issue has reached the Cuban legation here. Minister Quesada states that the act just passed by the House has yet to be considered in conference, and he pointed out that it included a provision authorizing the President to issue the loan as it is needed in small installments covering a term of years, in-stead of issuing the whole \$35,000,000 at

Alleged Malicious Disfigurement.

Mrs. Agnes Carver, colored, of 1932 10th street northwest, was this morning placed under bonds of \$1,000 by Judge Kimball, to await the action of the grand jury, on a charge of maliciously disfiguring Robert Carver, her husband.

It is alleged that the couple became involved in a quarrel last Sunday and that the woman threw concentrated lye in the man's face causing severe and painful in-juries and affecting one of his eyes quite The husband appeared in court this morn-

ing, evidently suffering great pain from the effects of the acid. His face was badly burned and it was stated that he would probably lose the usefulness of his right eye and perhaps also of the left. Building Permits Issued.

Building permits were issued today as

J. L. Sherwood & Bro., one two-story frame dwelling, southwest corner of 18th and Jackson streets, addition to Brookland; Mrs. Mary Robinson, brick addition and

repairs to 1513 Corcoran street northwest; cost, \$600. Amalea Bawer, brick addition and repairs to 44 H street northwest; cost, \$460.

The Long Bridge Work. The heavy circular stone abutment on which the drawer of the new Long bridge

will be pivoted, is showing several feet above the surface of the river. The foundations of this abutment were laid in a coffer dam, the men working some distance below the surface of the river bed, and it is conceded be as solid a structure of masonry and steel as human hands can build.

Four of the bridge piers are standing high above the river, and in two cribs the stonemasons are pushing the work on other piers. The structural steel, of which the bridge is to be built, has not yet been re
to per cents, registered, 1908-1928.

2 per cents, registered, 1908-1928.

4 per cents, registered, 1907.

4 per cents, registered, 1907.

5 per cents, registered, 1907.

6 per cents, registered, 1907.

7 per cents, registered, 1907.

8 per cents, registered, 1908-1928.

9 per cents, registered, 1907-1908-1928.

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9 per cents, registered, 1908-1928.

9 per cents, registered, 190

Senator Platt's Selection for the Place Approved by the President -Its Significance.

YORK.

At the Department of Justice this after noon announcement was made that President Roosevelt had settled the long-standing vacancy in the northern district bench in New York by appointing Representative George W. Ray as judge.

great surprise, inasmuch as it was long ago believed that Mr. Ray was entirely out of the race. The appointment is unquestionably a tri-imph for Senator Platt, who has from the

The appointment of Mr. Ray will be a

first warmly supported Representative Ray. who is chairman of the judiciary committee of the House, and who has much desired judicial appointment.

Attorney General Davies of New York is believed to have been the President's original choice Representative Littauer has for several months urged the appointment of Repre-sentative Sherman.

As Senator Platt from the very first

urged the appointment of Representative Ray, who is a strong supporter of Senator Platt, the appointment does not furnish any indication of the reported dissension between the President and the senator. On between the President and the senator. On the other hand it would indicate a thor-ough understanding between the two men. Representative Ray is an able lawyer, and his ambition has been to go on the fed-eral bench. The vacancy which Represen-tative Ray will now fill was caused by the promotion of Judge Alfred C. Coxe of New York to be judge of the new circuit court York to be judge of the new circuit court created by Congress at its last session. The retirement from Congress of Judge Ray will naturally throw the chairmanship of the judiciary committee of the House to Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin, who is now the ranking member of that committee.

ARRIVED ON THE MEADE.

Ten Companies of the 15th Infantry Reach San Francisco.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Meade at San Francisco from Manila, P. I., with the following military passengers: Headquarters, band and staff, and Companies A, B, C, D, G, H. I. K. L and M, 15th Infantry, with 870 enlisted men, and the following officers of that regiment: Col. Ward, Lieut. Col. Matile. Majs. Davis and Taylor; Capts. May, Cotter, Blow and Smith; Chaplain Clemens, Lieuts, Harker, Burr, Stewart, Reeve, Sillman, Watkins, Gaffey, Graham, Binford, Boyce; Lawrence, Hickox, Campbell. Cook, Reese, Clapham and Morgan, Other passengers included: Col. Stretch, retired: Lieut. Col. Maus, medical department; Maj. Maney, 17th Infantry; Capts; Lowe. 25th Infantry; Richardson, 26th Infantry; Bennett, medical department; Lieut, Lenoir, signal corps; Foley, 5th Cavalry Contract Surgeon Nicholson, one general prisoner and one insane soldier.

LIEUT. HICKMAN'S CASE.

Record Sent to Oyster Bay for the President's Action. The record in the case of Lieut. Edwin A.

Hickman, Troop L, 1st Cavalry, has been forwarded to Oyster Bay for the action of the President. Lieut. Hickman was charged with having administered the water cure to Filipino prisoners and was tried by courtmartial at Manila. The court was appointed by the President, so there is no special significance in the fact that the case has been sent to him for review. This is the last of the so-called "water cure" cases calling for the action of the President.

GUEST OF THE PRESIDENT. Gen. James S. Clarkson Visitor at

Oyster Bay Today. OYSTER BAY, L. I., September 12.-Gen. James S. Clarkson, surveyor of customs at the port of New York, was the President's guest at luncheon today. Gen. Clarkson refused to discuss the object of his visit, simply saying that the President wished to be informed on certain business matters connected with his office and that he came here to give him the desired information.

Resigned From the Army. The President has accepted the resignation of Major William F. de Niedeman,

surgeon United States volunteers, to take effect at once. Capt. William O. Davies, assistant surgeon United States volunteers, has been honorably discharged to take effect Octo-

Charged With Theft.

George Richards, alias Christian, a youth who claims Washington as his home, is under arrest at Norfolk, Va., charged with stealing a gold watch and a pocket book from Capt. Parrott of the sloop E. Morgan.

Jail Delivery at Dayton, Ohio. COLUMBUS, Ohio, September 12.-The lo-

cal police department has been notified of a jail delivery at Dayton today, and have been requested to watch for the following escaped prisoners: Joseph Parker, colored, awaiting trial on a charge of murder; William Hockey, charged with horse stealing; Edward Williamson, with pocket picking. and Ira Bechtel, with burglary.

Washington Stock Exchange. Sales-Regular call, 12 o'clock noon-Washington

Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock neon—Washington Gas. 25 at 74. Mergenthaler Linotype. 10 at *185%. Lanston Monotype, 50 at 12%. After call —Washington Loan and Trust, 1 at 220. Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at *185%, 10 at *185%. Raliroad Bonds—Capital Traction 4s, 1081% bid, 110 asked. Metropolitan 5s, 1191% bid, 120 asked. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt. 5s, A. 107 bid, 109 asked. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt. 5s, B. 107 bid, 109 asked. Columbia 6s, 124 bid. Columbia 5s, 108 bid, 111 asked. The Washington Raliway and Electric Co. 4s, 84 bid, 85% asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds—Washington Gas Co. 6s, series A, 110 bid, 118 asked. Washington Gas Co. 6s, series A, 110 bid, 118 asked. Washington Gas Co. 6s, series B, 110 bid, 118 asked. U. 8. Electric Light Deb. Imp. 6s, 106 bid, 108 asked. U. 8. Electric Light Cert. Ind. 6s, 106 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 1021% bid, 106 asked. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 1081% bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 104 bid. American Graphophone Deb. 5s, 94 bid.

Safe Deposit and Trust Stocks—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 216 bid, 220 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 216 bid, 222 asked. American Security and Trust, 216 bid, 229 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 216 bid, 229 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 56 bid. Union Trust and Storage, 105% bid, 108 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 56 bid. Union Trust and Storage, 105% bid, 108 asked. Washington Savings Bank, 100 bid, 110 asked.

Railroad Stocks—Capital Traction Co., *125 bid, 126 asked. The Washington Railway and Electric Co. Pref., 57 asked.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 375 bid. Metropolitan, 700 bid, 750 asked. Central, 280 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 290 bid. Second, 168 bid. Citizens', 183 bid. Columbia, 190 bid. Capital, 150 bid. West End, 140 bid. Traders', 130 bid, 155 asked. Riggs, 815 bid. 90 asked.

Franklin, 49½ bid. Metropolitan, 75 bid, 90 asked. Franklin, 49½ bid. People's, 50 bid, 90 asked. Columbia, 11½ bid, 12 asked. Riggs, 815 bid. People's, 615 bid. 1886.

MILLIONS OF SPEECHES WORK, NOT POLITICS MR. HEPBURN'S WISHES MURDEROUS ASSAULT GEO. W. RAY CHOSEN FINANCE AND

Call Money Reached 15 Per

PRICES SHADED OFF

THE MARKET WAS WEAK AT THE CLOSE.

Reports of Frost in Corn Belt Were Also a Bear Factor.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, September 12.-The London stock market today showed irregularities in the American department, with Union Pacific common stock up % per cent over our closing price, and a majority of the

others showing fractional declines

In the local stock market opening prices were again very irregular and uncertain, due to higher money rates-call rates open ing at 10 per cent and very soon afterward reaching 12 per cent-and also influenced by reports of frost through the corn belt. which, owing to the lateness of the crop in some localities, it was thought might be serious, especially in northern Kansas, Nebraska and the lake regions.

In the initial dealings, after a fractionally lower opening, there were further declines in the general list of from one-half to one and one-quarter on a resumption of the selling movement by the professionals, which was so prominent in the late trading yesterday, and there was also scattering liquidating sales for commission houses. In Baltimore and Ohio common the sell-

ing was rather heavy on the belief that the rights on the new issue of stock had been fully discounted in the recent advance of that stock, and the new additional capitalization was not thought to be a bull argu-ment in any sense of the word. The stock, however, was pretty well supported by the pool, and the decline did net go much over 2 per cent from yesterday's high figures.

The regular 3½ per cent and ½ per cent extra dividend which was declared late yes terday on St. Paul common, making that stock a 7 per cent issue, and which seemed cause some confusion and selling just before the close on Thursday, was better understood this morning, but there was still evidence of profit-taking and the pool had their hands full in the first hour of business to support the price. It sold down below 190, as against 1924 in the afternoon trading.

Union Pacific common, Atchisor, common and preferred and Southern Pacific stocks all showed declines, but there was good support given both to the first and second mentioned shares.

In the industrial list the steel shares

were not as strong as heretofore, United States steel common and T. C. I. losing over one per cent, while the copper shares were fractionally lower than yesterday.

Louisville and Nashville and the Southern tends of the state of issues were rather firm, being helped by the report of an important conference held at the office of J. P. Morgan on Wednesday. which was attended by representatives of the Southern railway, the Scaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast line, and be-fore which was laid the plan of the disposition of the Louisville and Nashvill-

road.

The selling movement lasted until near the noon hour, when it seemed to have exhausted itself and the market was raiexhausted fredt and the market was tar-lied fractionally. Missouri Pacific gaining %. Atchison ½, Union Pacific ½ and the rest of the list gained small fractions. This rally did not last long, however, nor was there much bull enthusiasm shown, and prices again shaded off when money rates were bid up to 14 per cent. In the early afternoon trading the marks

again displayed weakness on free selling by

mission houses, the movement being attributed to preliminary estimates of what the bank statement is likely to show when issued tomorrow. In this respect it is estimated the banks have lost in cash up to Thursday night \$7,152,500. Of this amount \$6,159,000 was to the subtreasury, and although transfers were only \$650,000, the banks lost \$973,500 to the interior. This may be somewhat modified by decreases in loans and deposits.

the traders and more liquidation by

In this decline the active stocks lost on an average a little over 1 per cent, with here and there raids on specialties for a little further loss. The selling of Chesapeake and Ohio was called good.

London traded in about 20,000 shares buying very moderately on balance.

After the delivery hour there was some attempt made to rally the market, but money was then loaning at 15 per cent, and this fact restricted the effort in that direc-

New York Stock Market.

tion to a considerable extent.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago poard of trade.

Am, Car & Foundry Am, Car & Foundry, pfd Am. Car & Foundry, par American Smelting 46% 47% American Sugat 128% 129% American Sugat 107 107 American Sugat 107 107 Atchison, Top. & S. Fe. 90% Atch., Top. & S. Fe, pfd. 104 1085 1155 975 685 1095 I bleago Great Western Chicago Mil a St. Paul 1894 Chicago, Rock 1. a P. 1984 Colorado Fuel and Iron. 80 4 Consolidated Gas... Delaware and Hudson... Erie, common.... Erie, Istpra.... Erie 2d pid. General Electric 16774 10684 1334 1534 8884 804 2254

Pennsylvania K. R. People's Gas of Chicago keading, 1st pfd..... Reading.2d pid Republic Steel & Iron... Rubber Goods..... St. L. and S. Francisco. St. L. and S. Fran, 2d pf1 Southern Railway. pfd... Tenn. Coaland iron.....

Southern Pacific..... Southern Railway... lexas Pacine Union Pacific pid...... U. S. Leather..... U. S Leatner. pfd...... Wabash, pid. Western Unio Visconsin Central.

Amer. Locomotive, pfi

Kansas City Southern ... 87% 87% *Ex. div., 1%. Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets CHICAGO, September 12.-Grain:

Wheat-De Corn-Dec. May Oats-De Lard-Oct.

Cent Today.